

Discussion at Smithfield between Messrs. Pool and Ellis!
GREAT ENTHUSIASM!
POOL TRUMPHANT AND ELLIS
COMPLETELY USED UP!
[Reported for the Raleigh Register.]

The candidates for governor met at Smithfield on the 25th ult., according to appointment.

Mr. Pool opened the discussion by congratulating himself that a new state of affairs had arisen, heretofore unprecedented. His competitor and himself had agreed that the discussion between them was narrowed down to the simple question of *ad valorem*. This subject of *ad valorem* is easily understood. It has been called by some a complicated question, but all who know right from wrong, are bound to admit that equal taxation is just and right. What but the strong arm of government secures to men the enjoyment and possession of their property, whether slaves or not? And why should not every man pay his equal proportion for the support of that government? Every citizen ought to pay tax according to the value of and protection afforded his property. To adjust this matter and to bring about equalization in taxation is the prime object of those who favor *ad valorem*; but when the political screws are once placed on some of our people it is hard to convince them of the error of their way, and influence them to advocate this measure, although every honest man is bound to admit its justice. The present system of taxation is certainly unjust and unequal—we propose to change it so as to make it bear equally on all species of property; the negro included. It is no new proposition—*ad valorem* taxation is made obligatory in six or seven of the Southern States, that enjoy more prosperity than we do—they have done away with discriminative and unjust taxation, while in North Carolina we cannot tax slaves, known and acknowledged to be the most valuable species of property among us, except as persons. The Abolitionists say they are persons. I say they are *property*, and should, as such, be taxed according to value. With these facts in view, why should not the slaveholder pay his equal proportion with the landholder and the poor man for the support of the government and the protection of his property? Gov. Ellis' platform proposes to bear equally on all species of property, tin cups and the old lady's hen and eggs, and all, except the rich man's negro, while we propose to tax everybody according to value, giving power to the legislature to "discriminate only in favor of the natural products of our land and the industrial pursuits of our citizens." My competitor says that we represent ourselves as wishing to tax the negro in one section and other species of property in another. I give this, as it deserves, a prompt denial. I am in favor of striking out the odious prohibition in regard to taxing slaves in the Constitution and of taxing all property according to value, leaving it to the legislature to make such dispositions as before mentioned. We are not hunting down the negro; we are protecting the slave owner in the possession of his property and making and cementing a fraternal bond between the slaveholder and non-slaveholder. But Gov. Ellis has a different text for each class of society. What more security for the protection of his property does the slave owner want than that his negro shall be taxed equally in proportion with the land which he tills? Non-slaveholders are largely in the majority here, and slaves are held by and with their consent. They should not, therefore, be oppressed with onerous and unjust burdens of taxation. Their good will should be conciliated and courted, and if done, they can march to the defense of your slave property with a much better grace than under the present system of unequal taxation. A great hue and cry has been raised by the Democracy that the Opposition wish to tax tin cups, &c., and send a man around to look into everybody's smoke-house and under everybody's bed. Your good common sense, gentlemen, will enable you to know this to be an intentional perversion of the Opposition platform. Such is not the platform—not my position.

Gov. Ellis made a speech in Raleigh, behind my back, when I had no power of defending myself, in which he has entirely (unintentionally I hope) misrepresented my position, and further he has printed and circulated it broadcast over the State. The legislature has power to discriminate in favor of the natural products of the State. Of what do they consist?—Why, of the articles of corn, bacon, &c., and what is raised in the State for the actual support of the rafter. We wish to foster home industry, and show beyond all cavil, that equalization in taxation is not an impossibility.

My competitor, in his late great Raleigh speech, predicted that "before the summer's sun stood erect in the heavens we would leave our platform as rats flee a burning barn." I stand on the platform and will follow the Governor from the Seaboard to the mountains on it. I would like to know if he stands on his platform?

Are tin cups, eggs, and soap gourds property? If so, according to the Democratic platform, they can now be taxed, and the immortal negro left out entirely. Now, I wish to know which is the tin cup party; which the tin cup candidate? I leave it to you, fellow citizens. If my competitor is not the tin cup candidate how can he stand squarely on his platform? The Democracy can throw dust in the eyes of some of the ignorant of our people, but when this great principle of *ad valorem* is fully explained to them they can discriminate between justice and injustice, and will accordingly record their names at the ballot-box.—

Any slaveholder who is an honest man is willing to pay his equal proportion of taxation. I know the people of my section well enough to be certain of the fact that they have too much magnanimity to refuse to do so.

We do not propose to raise the tax on negroes to the tremendous amount talked of by our opponents. The tax will go up perhaps six cents, but we must remember that we also propose to tax negroes over fifty years and under twelve, which will lessen the burdens which the poor man now has to bear. Negroes under 12 are valuable—in fact, the most valuable of property—those over fifty are not only useful but necessary on a farm.—The negro, from birth, increases every year more than 25 per cent. in value. We propose to bring down the tax on land from 20 cents on the hundred dollars valuation to 10 cents, and to raise the tax on the negro from 6 to 10 cents on the same. We must raise taxes—we are bound to pay the debts that are daily accumulating, and I ask why not do it fairly? Why shall not my neighbor stand on the same footing with me in paying taxes as well as at the ballot box? If this proposition (i. e.) *ad valorem* is to drive negroes out of the State, where will they go? To South Carolina, where they are already taxed *per capita*, more than this system could possibly impose upon them? Suppose the owners emigrated—leave our State with their negroes. If they do, they "leave their country for their country's good," if they do so to shirk equal taxation.

Shall a discrimination be made between the rich slave owner and the man who daily earns his support by the sweat of his brow? I do not wish to array one class of persons against another, but I say that by the present system the poor man is oppressed.—The rich planter sends his cotton to a commission merchant and on it he pays no tax, while the working man is obliged to pay fifty cents on the hundred on his sugar, coffee, and other necessities of life; in fact, on everything he buys or sells. He has no commission merchant. Is this right? Is it just? Mr. Pool went on to say that Mr. Bledsoe had said that in this contest there would undoubtedly be some "special pleading"—he had so advised the Governor. The Governor might try to split hairs on the question, but he was willing to meet him, nevertheless. Why should the slaveholder be so careful in regard to his negroes when he has his luxuries, and is willing to pay for them? The eternal cry is, however, "let my negroes alone." Those who are in favor of the principle of *ad valorem*, but try to make it a question of time, are the enemies of Gov. Ellis. Why should anything that is right be postponed? Shall we wait for the Abolitionists to allow us to throw off the tyranny of unequal taxation? You let the non-slaveholder know that the slave owner is revelling in his luxuries, paying no tax, while he pays an onerous tax on his necessities, and you at once bring about a prejudice between them, a conflict as it were. We may have to fight for our slave property. We can and must call on the non-slaveholder.—They will fight for the institution and protect your property; is it right, therefore, to impose upon them this comparatively burdensome tax, and take advantage of this little constitutional advantage? I call upon slaveholders to come forward and cement the bond of Union. Georgia and Arkansas, and other Southern States have strengthened the institution of slavery by adopting the *ad valorem* system. The non-slaveholder asks for equal taxation, cries aloud for his rights, and this is all.

The "Standard" sometimes makes an observation that is worthy of crediting; it is, however, not my organ. Mr. Holden says *ad valorem* is just, right and democratic, and that Gov. Reid was its originator in this State. This is high democratic authority, but I say, if you wish to get *ad valorem* you should vote for the man and party who offers it to you now. Perhaps, Gov. Ellis' party may give it to you, but it will be long after his time arrives. I am in favor of having a fair, honest discussion of a great and just principle.

Mr. Pool stated that the Constitution belonged to the people, and the people had a right to change it; that he had no fears of trouble in an open Convention; that the West only asked that slaves should be taxed as other property—that he would leave all discrimination as recognized in the platform to the legislature. He would be glad to answer any question which Gov. Ellis or the people might propound. He then took his seat amidst deafening applause.

Gov. Ellis then arose and said that it was the first time he had ever had the honor of appearing before a Johnston audience, except as an officer of the law—he now appeared as the representative of the great Democratic party. He tendered his thanks for the generous support he had received at their hands at the last election.—The *ad valorem* system he considered not only unjust, but revolutionary and tyrannical in its theory, practice and execution—he was with the platform he supported, diametrically opposed to it—he was a poor man and Mr. Pool had not convinced him that the establishment of this system was to his interest. The West is continually crying for more when she already has enough. The compromises made between the two sections should be kept inviolate. The Opposition party are always changing their positions, and every time they come before the people they bring their new issues. They are already leaving their platform, in fact they put in new planks very often. He believed with Mr. Ferebee of Camden, that it was a bad sign to see the Abolitionists sympathizing with the *ad valorem*. He said that Gov.

Reid's *ad valorem* was not that of the Opposition, that the object of this move on their part, was merely to gain power, and closed by urging the people to vote the Democratic ticket, let the Constitution alone, and save the country, from the dangers which beset its infringement.

Mr. Pool, in his rejoinder, said Gov. Ellis had not met his positions. That the platform was explicit enough, and was willing to leave discrimination, in regard to certain subjects of taxation, to the enlightened representatives of a great State. The legislature is not now trammeled, nor do I propose to do it. The pamphlet which the Governor has called a "dark lantern concern" was intended to give light, and contains high Democratic authority in favor of the great principle of equal taxation, nor has he denied that Messrs. Holden, Bledsoe, Wigfall and others did use the expressions therein contained.

Gov. Ellis replied. He said that his competitor was constantly leaving his platform—that it was too slippery for him to stand on. He (Mr. Pool) was in favor of an open Convention, and the platform had not limited the power of that body. Once trust the Constitution in its hands, and we have no guarantee that it will not be torn asunder; said he was in favor of the extension of a railroad through to the Tennessee line.

The Charleston Convention.

On Saturday, Mr. Bigler of Pa. addressed the Convention in favor of reconciling differences, and producing union and harmony, and preserving the integrity of the democratic party. He then introduced the Bayard resolutions, hoping they might be the means of conciliation. He moved, as a means of testing the sense of the Convention, that they be referred back to the committee with instruction to report these resolutions to the Convention in an hour.

These resolutions first affirm the Cincinnati platform; second that all citizens have the right to settle in the Territories without their rights of person or property being impaired either by Congressional or territorial legislation; third, that the Democratic party stands pledged to the doctrine that it is the duty of the Government to maintain all constitutional rights of property, of whatever kind, in the Territories, and to enforce the decisions of the Supreme Court in reference thereto. The fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh resolutions are the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth of those reported by the majority; which declare that Mississippi believed that the Cincinnati platform, as expounded North and South, was an unqualified swindle. His voice was frequently drowned in cries of "order." Mr. Briggs, of New York, now that the Cincinnati platform was adopted, moved that the remainder of the resolutions be laid upon the table. Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, warned gentlemen that if they adopted these resolutions the Democratic party would cease to exist as a national party. There was much excitement. Mr. Briggs' motion was adopted, and the Cincinnati Platform was thus made, unaltered in any particular, the platform of the party.

The Alabama Delegation withdrew; the Mississippi Delegation followed; all but two from Louisiana and all but three from South Carolina did the same; two of the Delaware Delegates left; the Texas, Florida, and two Arkansas Delegates followed. North Carolina and Maryland Delegates "stood firm" by the Convention. Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, &c., withdrew to consult on withdrawal, the Convention adjourning on motion of a Virginia delegate for that purpose.

The Bolters met at St. Andrew's Hall, (Fernando Wood's headquarters) and were joined by Wood's disreputable crowd. Col. John S. Preston of S. C. took the chair, and Mr. Yancey of Ala. opened with a stirring speech. Mr. Yancey thought the seceding Convention had no power to make a nomination; but only to recommend future action—name suitable persons for candidates for President and Vice President, and adopt an address to the States. He said seven more States would secede to-morrow, making fifteen in all.

Mr. Fisher from Virginia answered when the call of States took place, and said more of his colleagues would follow.

Mr. Reed—one of the remaining members from South Carolina—said his State would go as a unit, wherever Alabama went.

Mr. Lamar responded for Georgia, and said he was authorized to speak for a majority of his delegation.

On Tuesday, The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock—the Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia delegations in their seats.

The President stated that three separate motions to reconsider the platform were pending, when the Convention adjourned last evening, and that R. T. Merrick, Esq., of Chicago, was entitled to the door.

Henry L. Benning, Esq., of Columbus, Ga., rose to a privileged question, stating that the Georgia delegation had been in anxious consultation, and had passed resolutions that they could not longer remain in the convention, and twenty-nine of the delegates immediately withdrew, leaving but eight in the Convention.

The following delegates then asked leave to withdraw for consultation:

Tennessee, Virginia, a portion of Maryland and a portion of Kentucky.

Solomon Cohen, Esq., of Savannah, Geo., stated that he remained to make an effort for harmony and union.

J. B. Flourney, Esq., of Laconia, Arkansas, took the same ground as Mr. Cohen, and said that the South could not unite on the ground the seconding delegations had taken.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pa., he was opposed to speeches—if they wanted to go, let them travel, and we will proceed to business.

The Charleston Secessionists.

Great Mass. and New England's Anti-Slavery Standard.

CHARLESTON, May 1.—Last night St. Andrew's Hall was thronged to its utmost capacity. John S. Preston, of South Carolina, was called to preside. In his speech on taking the Chair, he said that he considered this a great occasion—a movement of the Constitution lovers of the Republic. We are here to preserve our rights and redress our wrongs.

the Cincinnati platform with an additional resolution for the protection of citizens, as well native as adopted. The vote resulted 105 ayes, and 189 nays. When New Jersey was called one of her delegates stated that the Convention which appointed the delegation had recommended them to vote as a unit, and the President decided that the word "recommended" was equivalent to instruction. The delegates appealed from the decision of the Chair. The decision was reversed. This result is a gain of two votes for Douglas from New Jersey.

Mr. Yancey said that they were sent to the National Convention as Delegates, but their mission had been filled—*that the Convention was now a mere sectional gathering*. Should Douglas be nominated it will then become their duty to present or recommend candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency on a national constitutional basis, and therefore a Southern basis. No action should be taken by the seceders until the proper time.

Mr. Bayard said he did not regard the influence that overruled principle in the National Convention so much as the spirit of Black Republicanism as thirst for power and plunder. He was very severe on the New York Delegation who turned their backs upon the South. He trusted that other States would withdraw and that the Convention would be entirely dissolved. He did not consider that the seceders had the power to make regular nominations, but they should join in a recommendation of some suitable candidates, and in a written address to their constituents.

Mr. Matthews, of Lou., in behalf of his delegation, thought that there should be no action in this body until they see whether, instead of eight States they do not to-morrow number fifteen, and perhaps seventeen. They should wait to hear from those States which asked for the adjournment last evening in order to consult together as to the proper course for them to pursue.

The States were then called, and responses made by Delegates. On the completion of the call, it was found that Mayor Wood, of N. Y., had appeared, and loud calls were made for "New York," and "Wood." He replied briefly, with his usual clearness and earnestness, stating the views of his Delegation, and pledging a hearty concurrence in all movements looking to the assertion and maintenance of the rights of all sections, and of the common rights of all citizens in the States and Territories.

An organization committee was appointed, and the seceders adjourned to Tuesday noon.

Mr. Yancey and others then addressed a large meeting in the City Hall.

The Douglas men profess to be entirely satisfied with the result, declaring that the seceders do not represent the popular sentiment of their States.

Among the speeches made in the principal Convention when the secession took place, (each delegation had a speech on the occasion.) Mr. Mountain, of La., announced that he was authorized to state, on the part of the delegates from his State, that they no longer retain their seats in this Convention.

The Alabama Delegation withdrew; the Mississippi Delegation followed; all but two from Louisiana and all but three from South Carolina did the same; two of the Delaware Delegates left; the Texas, Florida, and two Arkansas Delegates followed. North Carolina and Maryland Delegates "stood firm" by the Convention. Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, &c., withdrew to consult on withdrawal, and the Convention adjourning on motion of a Virginia delegate for that purpose.

The Alabama men profess to be entirely satisfied with the result, declaring that the seceders do not represent the popular sentiment of their States.

Mr. Glenn voted "no," declaring that Mississippi believed that the Cincinnati platform, as expounded North and South, was an unqualified swindle. His voice was frequently drowned in cries of "order."

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Mr. Leach—Pay of Members of Congress.

Our able Representative, Hon. J. M. Leach, is, as we well assured him, a man of great ability and a good record.

It will be seen from the synopsis of Congressional proceedings, that a bill was introduced by him to repeal the act of Congress giving to Members *three thousand dollars a year*, by the repeal of which Members of Congress receive only *eight dollars per day*.

This one reform will save the Government over one million of dollars each Congress.

The amount now paid to 304 members of Congress, (besides mileage) is \$1,824,000 00

The short session can hold but 3 months or 90 days; and suppose the long session holds eight months or 240 days, then the pay of one Member, at \$8 per day, for 330 days would be but \$2,640 for the two sessions; and the pay of 304 members at \$8 per day would be

802,560 00

A motion was made per Congress by Leach's bill \$1,021,440 00

By the adoption of Leach's Bill the Government will save, each Congress, *ten hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred and forty dollars*!

We hope Gen. Leach will be sustained in this measure of retrenchment, by the other Members from this State. And we sincerely wish that it may receive the sanction of a majority of Congress, which body has already manifested a disposition to reduce the public expenditures. For a bill has already passed the House

which will in the one item of mileage, save the Government about *three hundred thousand dollars*! An effort is also making to curtail the enormous expenditures of the public printing.

It appeared, on investigation by the present Congress, that the grossest extravagance and corruption has been practiced by the present administration in regard to the public printing.

Twenty pieces have been paid for jobs of printing to such presses as could be prevailed on, like *Hired Horses*, to defend the corruptions of the reigning dynasty, and to denounce men who have the honesty and the independence to raise their voices against it! Why, it has been proven, and appears before Congress, that skilful and honest printers, for *FIVE DOLLARS* offer to execute a certain quantity of printing, for which the present Democratic dynasty has been paying *ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS*!—Although this may not be *stealing*, for which the parties could be punished, yet honest men will agree that it is but little better. Our readers have not forgotten the charges brought against this extravagant administration, during last summer, and facts are fast developing themselves to prove those charges true.

And the people of this District will long remember how bitterly the leaders of modern Democracy and their subsidized presses, persecuted Gen. Leach for his bold exposure of the profligacy and corruption of the present administration. But he faltered not, and was sustained by the people; and now he has with a bold hand, in Congress, applied the knife of *Retrenchment and Reform*, and is sustained by Congress, many millions will be saved to the Government.—*Salem Press*.

Called Term of the Superior Court.

Civil cases only will be tried at the called Term to be held for this County commanding 18th June, and witnesses are required to attend without re-summons. See advertisement.

The Baltimore Sun says, quite a number of counterfeit gold-dollars are in circulation.

They can readily be detected by the small letters on the Indian's head-dress.

A fatal distemper is prevailing among the cattle in a portion of Massachusetts, near Boston. The malady is as infectious as the small-pox, among the cattle, and a large number had died. To arrest its progress many cattle were killed, but the disease continued spreading. Ten thousand dollars had been paid from the State treasury already, to compensate owners for the stock which was destroyed in the effort made to stay the progress of the distemper.

We learn that Mr. A. S. Fraley, a citizen of Rowan county, has been appointed marshal to take the Census in Iredell for 1860.—Mr. Fraley, has the merit of being an efficient Democrat, which, no doubt, got him the appointment. Why was not the office, which is worth some \$700, conferred on some Democrat who is a citizen of Iredell? But it's none of our business.

Mourning Calamity.

A shocking accident occurred at Boykin's mill pond, near Camden, S. C., on the 5th instant. A party of young gentlemen and ladies were in a flat-boat, fishing, when by some accident the boat upset, and twenty-seven persons, many of them ladies, were drowned.

party next week as the only hope of saving the country from Black Republican ascendancy. Should the Baltimore Convention nominate proper men, thousands will flock to their standard from both the other section and divided corrupt parties."

Valedictory Sermon.

Thursday evening, May 31st, the Valedictory Sermon before the Literary Societies of the United Baptist Institute, Taylorsville N. C., will be delivered by Elder A. J. Camer, of Columbus.

The Charlotte Wbgs says that the iron is being laid on the track from Charlotte towards Lincolnton.

A block of silver-ore, estimated to weigh 500 pounds, has been taken out solid from a new mine discovered by the Stone surveying party, as a contribution to the Washington Monument. Mr. White, the sutler at Fort Buchanan, having generously offered to defray the entire cost of transportation.

The Washington correspondent of the N. York Tribune says: At length ground begins to be broken in Congress against the alleged malpractice of the Secretary of War. It is said that when Gov. Floyd was appointed Secretary of War he was peculiarly worthless; and that though he lived at a rate which his salary would no more than meet, he is now worth \$100,000. Where did he get it?

New Papers.

We have received the "Star of Freedom," a Democratic sheet the publication of which has been commenced in Wilson, N. C.; by Dr. J. J. Lawrence. Price, \$2 a year, in advance.

"Daily Rough Notes" is the title of a Democratic Campaigner, which has been started at Goldsboro' by Wm. Robinson & Son. Daily, \$3 a year; weekly, \$2.

Peculiarly weak with them success.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED.

In Davie county, on the 1st instant, by H. Clegg, Esq., Mr. John J. Macy to Miss Nancy Crandall; both in favor of equal taxation.

OBITUARY.

DIED.

In Statesville, on Tuesday night, May 1st, Mr. Thomas Cowan, of Rowan county; in the 41st year of his age.

N. C. Presbyterian and Salisbury Watchman please copy.

Markets

Statesville Market—May 11, 1860.

Bacon	10	@ \$0.12	Feathers	0.35	(@ \$0.40)
Beef	0.41	(@ \$0.51)	Flour	5.50	(@ \$0.75)
Beeswax	0.25	(@ \$0.30)	Flaxseed	1.00	
Butter	0.15	(@ \$0.18)	Hides, dry	0.15	
Coffee	0.14	(@ \$0.10)	Green	0.06	
Candles			Lard	0.11	(@ \$0.12)
Tallow	0.20		Linen	0.30	(@ \$0.35)
Adamantine	0.30	(@ \$0.35)	Molasses	0.65	(@ \$0.65)
Corn	0.70	(@ \$0.75)	Nails	0.06	(@ \$0.07)
Chickens	0.10	(@ \$0.12)	Pearls	0.65	(@ \$0.75)
Dried Apples	0.03		Rags	0.02	
Dried Peaches	0.10		Rice	0.06	
Dried Peaches	0.10		Salt	2.00	(@ \$2.25)
Dried Peaches	0.10		Sugar	0.10	(@ \$0.12)
Dried Peaches	0.10		Tea	0.15	(@ \$0.18)
Dried Peaches	0.03		Tallow	0.10	(@ \$0.12)
Eggs, doz. 0.80	1.15		Wheat	1.10	(@ \$1.15)

Charlotte Market—May 7, 1860.

Bacon	0.50	(@ \$0.10)	Rye	0.00	(@ \$0.00)
Beef	0.41	(@ \$0.51)	Flour	5.50	(@ \$0.75)
Beeswax	0.25	(@ \$0.30)	Flaxseed	1.00	
Butter	0.15	(@ \$0.18)	Hides, dry	0.15	
Candles	0.14	(@ \$0.10)	Green	0.06	
Tallow	0.20		Lard	0.11	(@ \$0.12)
Adamantine	0.30	(@ \$0.35)	Linen	0.30	(@ \$0.35)
Corn	0.70	(@ \$0.75)	Molasses	0.65	(@ \$0.65)
Chickens	0.10	(@ \$0.12)	Nails	0.06	(@ \$0.07)
Fair to good	0.00	(@ \$0.10)	Pearls	0.65	(@ \$0.75)
Ordn. to mid.	0.05	(@ \$0.07)	Rags	0.02	
Flour			Rice	0.06	
Ex. sup.			Salt	2.00	(@ \$2.25)
In bags 6.00	6.25		Sugar	0.10	(@ \$0.12)
In bags 3.12	3.00		Tea	0.15	(@ \$0.18)
Super. 3.00	3.75		Tallow	0.10	(@ \$0.12)
Fine 0.00	0.00		Wheat	1.10	(@ \$1.15)
Grain					
Wheat 1.25	1.30				
Corn 0.82	0.85				

Salisbury Market—May 8, 1860.

Apples			Molasses		
Dried	0.50	(@ \$0.10)	N. C. 0.34	@ \$0.45	
Bacon	0.11	(@ \$0.11)	N. C. 0.60	(@ \$0.65)	
Beeswax	0.25	(@ \$0.25)	Musco. 0.45	(@ \$0.50)	
Candles			Nails 0.05	(@ \$0.06)	
Adamantine	0.23	(@ \$0.30)	Oats 0.06	(@ \$0.07)	
Coffee	0.14	(@ \$0.16)	Oil 0.40	(@ \$0.45)	
Rio	0.14	(@ \$0.16)	Tanners 0.50	(@ \$0.60)	
Lagurado	0.17	(@ \$0.20)	Rags 0.24	(@ \$0.28)	
Java	0.00	(@ \$0.20)	Salt, Sack 1.50	(@ \$0.00)	
Cotton			Sugar 0.07	(@ \$0.10)	
Fair to good	0.00	(@ \$0.10)	Crush 0.12	(@ \$0.15)	
Ordn. to mid.	0.05	(@ \$0.07)	Clar. 0.11	(@ \$0.12)	
Flour			Tallow 0.10	(@ \$0.12)	
Ex. sup.			Wheat 1.25	(@ \$1.30)	
In bags 6.00	6.25		Red 1.00	(@ \$1.20)	
In bags 3.12	3.00		White 0.15	(@ \$0.18)	
Super. 3.00	3.75				
Fine 0.00	0.00				
Grain					
Wheat 1.25	1.30				
Corn 0.82	0.85				

Latin and Greek SCHOOL BOOKS.

SALISBURY, N. C.

HAMMERSLAG & MENDELS,

TAKE PLEASURE to inform the citizens

OF STATESVILLE and surrounding neighbor-

HOOD, that they have opened a NEW STORE

ON MAIN STREET, next door to the Post-Office,

in Salisbury, N. C., where they will constantly

have on hand a large and rich assortment

of

Bry Goods,

CLOTHING, BOOTS,

Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

Our Stock is very large and has been selected with great care. We call the attention of

to Cash Buyers

to the following Goods:

Two-Horse Wagon

FOR SALE.

For sale, a TWO-HORSE WAGON, new,

May 11th 23 J. S. MILLER.

NOTICE

To Fishermen!

I FORBID ALL PERSONS FROM FISHING IN MY POND, above my TAN-

YARD. I have been at considerable ex-

pense to stock my Pond with CHOICE FISH

and shall consider it STEALING for any one

(without my consent) to catch them.

I will give FIVE DOLLARS for proof

sufficient to convict any one of violating this notice.

Apply at the EXPRESS OFFICE.

Two-Horse Wagon

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May 4, '60. 2244. R. F. SIMONTON.

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pense to stock my Pond with CHOICE FISH

and shall consider it STEALING for any one

(without my consent) to catch them.

I will give FIVE DOLLARS for proof

sufficient to convict any one of violating this notice.

May 4, '60. 2244. R. F. SIMONTON.

NOTICE

To Fishermen!

I FORBID ALL PERSONS FROM FISHING IN MY POND, above my TAN-

YARD. I have been at considerable ex-

pense to stock my Pond with CHOICE FISH

and shall consider it STEALING for any one

THIRD VOLUME
OF THE
Iredell Express.

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" having been published two years, and entered upon a Third Volume, is now presented to the public by the Publishers, who indulge a hope for increased patronage over any former year. In mechanical execution our sheet will bear a favorable comparison with any journal issued North or South; and it shall be our aim to render it a vehicle at all times well filled with useful and interesting intelligence, of whatever is transpiring in our own country and other portions of the world.

There never was a period in our country, when newspapers should have been more universally circulated among the masses than the present era, and he that reads not of the passing events of the day, is an object of pity for his ignorance. Can such be classed among intelligent and, therefore useful, citizens? who have eyes but read not, and whose information, per se, can be little more than the instinct of animals.

Those who are anxious and read Newspapers, and know their value and interest, would judge their self-worth but ignorantly increase among the people in a very short while, and society be cleaned of many of the gross immorality which have their origin in benighted minds.

Choice selections of LITERATURE, calculated to improve the Mind and Heart, will regularly appear in our columns, in prose and poetry, from the pens of talented Authors—also short miscellaneous articles designed for the mind of Children, to beget in them a fondness for reading; and Excerpts of various kinds from a large number of exchanges.

CONGRESS being now in session—and perhaps it will be the most exciting and interesting session which has or will ever be held under the Government—very full accounts of the proceedings of that body will be furnished in each issue.

In short whatever shall transpire in any part of our Country, exciting or calculated to interest the public mind, will be transferred to the columns of the "EXPRESS" with the shortest delay. In fine we shall endeavor to render our journal a reliable and interesting medium of intelligence.

Our own opinions will be offered, for what they might seem worth, upon the current events of the times, when it may appear to us proper; conceding to an intelligent public, a right to differ upon points, when our own views shall fail to be in unison with theirs, and without indulging personal hatred or unfriendly feeling. We will be ready to lend a hearing ear to both sides of any question, and receive the Truth from any source.

SADDLES!



JUST received the Best and Cheapest SADDLES ever offered in Statesville.

Call and examine for yourselves, at WALTER & ELIAS' New Store, next to the Express Office.

11th

North Carolina Mechanics' SNOW CAMP
MACHINE SHOP
AND
FOUNDRY,
Alamance County, N. C.

The Proprietors of this establishment would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are still manufacturing.

FROM TWO TO SIX HORSE POWER

Wheat Threshing Machines, With Wrought or Cast Iron Cylinders, of all sizes, portable or stationary.

These Machines will be manufactured with the improvement of Cast Steel Journals and Composition boxes for the Cylinders which will reduce the friction 15 per cent, with very small advance on former Prices.

SUGAR CANE CRUSHERS.

We are also manufacturing, upon the best model, a superior article of Sugar Cane Crushers, which have sufficient capacity, with one good horse, to extract 50 gallons of juice per hour, and it only occupies a space of about 3 feet, so that the machine is very portable. We do not mean to say that our Cane Crushers are the best that have ever been introduced into the State, and every farmer growing cane should possess one.

We still manufacture

Factor Gear, Shafing, Hangers, Pulleys, Grist and Saw Mill Irons of every description, Cutting Machines, Corn Shellers, Smut Machines and all kinds of Cutting and Machine Work

made to order, at short notice.

A good supply of material on hand, and the best body of mechanics on hand, and under the supervision of the proprietors, who are practical mechanics. Having had many years experience, they do not hesitate to say, that no effort will be spared on their part to give general satisfaction.

Send in your orders for those celebrated Machines, that you may be furnished in good time for this season.

Any thing in our line will be delivered on the N. C. Railroad at Graham's, marked as directed.

Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

All orders for work, or letters on business, addressed to S. Dixon, Davidson & Co., Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

SOLOMON DIXON,
CALEB DIXON,
PERRY DAVIDSON,
P. S. BENEDICT,
Proprietors

DE E. DRAKE & SON,
Agents, Statesville, N. C.
March 2, 1850

13th

EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS

for
SPRING & SUMMER,
1860.

O. S. BALDWIN,
PROPRIETOR OF THE

CLOTHING & FURNISHING STORE,
Washington, N. C.

He has made up the Largest Stock of Superb Clothing ever exhibited south of Baltimore. There is no establishment in South Carolina, North Carolina, or Virginia, that show you a more desirable stock. The COATS, PANTS and VESTS are equal to western work. The style adopted—the newest PARIS PATTERNS—being entirely unlike "shop shop" trash usually offered ready-made. We sell no garment that we cannot warrant perfect, as to workmanship, cut and style.

A gentleman may drop into our house, and in a few minutes be handsomely fitted out to a Sunday suit, or a Business, as fine as can be made to measure, and save TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT, by so doing.

Those who prefer garments made to measure, are informed that we have the BEST CUTTER in the country, and keep the largest assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings in the State—especially for ordered work.

Gentlemen, it will pay you to patronize BALDWIN, of Wilmington N. C.

Mar 30, '50

17th

Wheat & Four Wanted.
WE wish to buy 5000 Bushels of good WHEAT, for which we will pay the highest price in Cash and Jurisdiction. Also, 5000 Sacks of Prime Flour for which CASH will be paid.

JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.

January 13 '50

6th

POCKET-BOOK & MONEY LOST!

ON Monday the 10th instant, somewhere between Statesville and Owen's Grocery, on the Salisbury Plank Road, I lost my pocket-book containing about \$600 in money, also for \$100 gold, Cook payable to C. S. Brown, for \$100 gold in 1850, and some small account receivable, of course only to the owner. It is a small book, made to fasten with a string, which is broken off. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder of said book on its return to me with the contents, and many thanks.

J. R. DAVIDSON,
Statesville, N. C.

January 27, 1850.

10th

LIME! LIME!

I HAVE at my Tan-Yard a quantity of Superior Lime for sale by the barrel or bushel.

R. F. SIMONTON.

TO THE CITIZENS OF STATEVILLE AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

WE take pleasure in stating that we have just received a New and Complete Stock of GOODS of every variety; such as

GROCERIES, DRUGS, HARDWARE, HAMMER, Leather, Boots, Shoes, Carpet Bags, Findings, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Notions, Dry-Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.,

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, THE 7th INST., A TRAIN of cars will leave Salisbury daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:00 a. m., carrying passengers and the U. S. Mail to the Catawba river, when it will be met by comfortable and commodious four-horse Coaches which will proceed directly westward with great dispatch.

Returning the train will leave Catawba river at 2 o'clock, p. m., after the arrival of the Western Coaches and reach Salisbury at 4:00 in time to connect with the N. C. mail train going South.

On the banks of the Catawba the hospitable Mr. Lewis, in his recently erected mansion is prepared to entertain the traveling public. The Trains will run according to the following

SCHEDULE:

LEAVE SALISBURY, - 8:00 - Third Creek, - 8:45
8:50 - Statesville, - 9:25
9:35 - Catawba River, 10:20

RETURNG.

LEAVE CATAWBA RIVER, 2:00 - Statesville, - 2:45
2:55 - Third Creek, - 3:35
3:40 - Salisbury, - 4:20

JAMES C. TURNER,
Engineer and Superintendent,
Salisbury, June 12.

29th

Charlotte and Lincolnton MARBLE YARDS.

WM. & R. TIDDY,
DEALERS IN
Foreign and American Marble,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Marble Mantels, Head Stones,
Slabs & Furniture Marble
of every Style and Quality.

They have also a great number of designs for

MONUMENTS,
which they will execute to order at reduced prices. From their long experience in the business they dictate themselves that giving all the time that can be desired in the Trade they can make it an object for all who need anything in their line to give them a call.

Shop at Charlotte, N. E. corner of the Depot Square. Lincolnton at the Public Square. Orders at either Yards respectively solicited and will meet with prompt attention.

August 26 '50

38th

PHYSICIANS

Will find a select Stock of Pure Chemicals, EXTRACTS, PHARMACEUTICAL

Preparations, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.,

Great care is exercised in the preparation of SYRUPS, TINCTURES, FLUID EXTRACTS, and OINTMENTS, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. PHARMACOPEIA, and conformably with recent improvements in PHARMACY.

AT HENDERSON & ENNIS'S

DRUG STORE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

7-1

State of North Carolina, Alexander County, Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions.

MARCH TERM, 1860.

A. Carson and Gabriel Marshall, Admrs., of Jacob Douthit, dec'd.

vs

H. Johnson & wife Lucinda, Thomas Roberts & wife Elizabeth, G. Marshall & wife Mary J. N. Aleaphant widow of E. Aleaphant, dec'd., W. J. Douthit, L. Douthit, J. Martin, guardian of H. C. Douthit.

Petition for Settlement.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Court that W. J. Douthit & L. Douthit, defendants in this case, are not residents of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the Plaintiff be allowed to file a Bill of Complaint, and to file a Bill of Interrogatories, and to take depositions of all persons who have any knowledge of the facts in the case.

This is, in conformity, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

Five Dollars for the Two Volumes !!

When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon, the price will be \$7.00. To every other part of the United States will be sent by mail (post-paid) \$5.00. To Canada, \$6.00. To Mexico, \$7.00. To Cuba, \$8.00. To Brazil, \$9.00. To Peru, \$10.00. To Chile, \$11.00. To Argentina, \$12.00. To Uruguay, \$13.00. To Brazil, \$14.00. To Chile, \$15.00. To Argentina, \$16.00. To Uruguay, \$17.00. To Brazil, \$18.00. To Chile, \$19.00. To Argentina, \$20.00. To Uruguay, \$21.00. To Brazil, \$22.00. To Chile, \$23.00. To Argentina, \$24.00. To Uruguay, \$25.00. To Brazil, \$26.00. To Chile, \$27.00. To Argentina, \$28.00. To Uruguay, \$29.00. To Brazil, \$30.00. To Chile, \$31.00.

Postage.

Is all the principal and lower roads made with the best material.

Postage.

For the receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British periodicals, we will pay the postage, plus 10c.

1. The London Quarterly (Conservative).

2. The Edinburgh Review (Whig).

3. The North British Review (Free Church).

4. The Westminster Review (Liberal).

5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

These periodicals only represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical—but the other periodicals of all classes, as Organs of the Slaveholders, Abolitionists, Abolitionary, and other Sects, and the like, are not to be had.

It is the opinion of the publishers that they have, in this work, unrivaled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar, the professional man, who wishes to have a correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can possibly be obtained by any other means.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.

Dec. 2 '50

No. 54 Gold street, N. Y.

14th

WANTED.

10,000 BUSHELS GOOD WHITE WHEAT, for which the highest cash price will be paid.

10,000 BUSHELS of Corn.

Apply to J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.

Nov. 1. '50.

14th

CHARLOTTE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF Charlotte,

Will receive and forward Applications for Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire, on the principles of the Company.

The Company is doing a prosperous business.

No. 11 will be made for an instalment on a premium note.

E. B. DRAKE, Agent.

11th

NOTICE.

HAVING bought out the SHOE

SHOP of W. L. Brinkley, I will

conduct the business in the old Stand, in

the "Simonton House," where I

am ready to dispatch work in the honest and approved style. I respectfully solicit a liberal share of the patronage of Statesville and surrounding country.

Interest will be charged on all accounts from the 1st January and 1st July.

Repairing done on the shortest notice for Cash.

M. G. DUNLAP.

January 13 '50

6th

WALLACE & ELIAS